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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo problection with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that surpres

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Ustreen Passes and New York Associates Press is at 21 to 39 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

In the Name of Humanity America Must Speak.

The Government of the United States cannot afford to overlook the manifesto issued by the Prime Minister of Spain. In this simmeful proclamation, Señor Canovas del CASTILLO warns the Cuban revolutionists that death or banishment awaits them. It behaves us as the leading representatives of humane and enlightened feeling on this continent, to answer this manifesto by an official declaration that the rights of belligerents must be conceded to the Cubans.

So long as we refuse to recognize the Culan insurgents as beiligerents, Spain has the legal right to sentence them to death by courts martial, and to buy in our markets acmored vessels and munitions of war. Why should we continue to grant to Spain an access to our markets which is denied to the revolutionists? And why, by an attitude of indifference, should we connive at her barbarous treatment of men whose crime is that they are following our example and are struggling to be free? Is it because Spain recognized the Confederates as belligerents within forty days after the battle of Bull I'm, a battle not more decisive than that fought near Bayamo, the result of which was that Marshal MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the Spanish commander in chief, had to flee for his life? Is it because the Madrid Government has paid the MORA claim, a claim which it acknowledged to be just many Sears ago !

There is no true-hearted American who

will answer these questions in the affirmative. There is none who will say that the Cuban revolutionists have a weaker claim to recognition as belligerents than that which we pressed successfully on France in 1778. It is impossible for us to pay the tremendous debt then incurred to the French nation, except by passing on the honorable obligation to another people combating for liberty. It would be a blot upon the record of our country if Cuba, alone of Spanish-American communities, should be left without a proof of sympathy from the earliest and greatest of American republics. I The Cuban revolutionists have met all the conditions defined by international law for the recognition of belligerents. For many months they have made head against the entire military and naval power of Spain. They control a great part of the island They have in the field a larger force than the American colonies could muster at the time when their title to belligerent rights was recognized by France. They have organized a provisional government and have commissioned delegates who are anthorized to conduct negotiations with foreign States. The objection which withheld us from recognizing the Chilian insurgents against President BALMACEDA, does not apply to the case of Cuba. An attempt to overthrow the duly elected President of a republic is one thing; an effort to throw off the yoke of an oppressive monarchy and found a republic is another. Every motive which prompted us in the first quarter of this century to regard with satisfaction the liberation of Spain's possessions on the American mainland, should be emphasized In the case of Cuba, which now has to bear the whole brunt of Spanish tyranny and greed.

There never was a case in history where the duty of according to insurgents so much protection as is assured to recognized belligerents by international law, was so clear and so imperative. To the programme of butchery and blood announced by Seffor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, our Government should reply by a declaration that the Cuban revolutionists have made good their title to be treated with all the leniency prescribed for belligerents by the law of nations.

The Puture of the State Canals.

While nine millions, the amount now proposed, is a large sum for the State of New York to lay out on canals which earn no tolls, yet it could hardly be called an outlay without prospective returns.

When, by a vote of the people in 1882, tolls on all the canals were abolished, the majority being the enormous one of over 892,000, it was found that the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain canals had cost an segregate of \$97,628,867.45, and had actually paid from their tolls and other earn ings into the treasury of the State \$131. 801,797.91, thus showing a gain from that source of \$34,172,930.46. Assuming these figures, which are those of the body known as the Executive Canal Committee, to be correct, a sum equal to only a little over one-fourth of this surplus is now asked, by an Act of the Legislature soon to be submitted to popular vote, for improving the canals. Or, putting the matter in another form, the interest on that surplus gain just spoken of, at four per cent., would amount in twelve years to over \$18,400,000, while only \$9,000,000 are now needed for the improvements. It is true that annual sums are also required for maintenance; but the annual four per cent. interest of \$1,886,917 on the foregoing sum would, as has well been suggested, be sufficient both for all maintenance and all improvements.

It is well to recall these figures, because the natural impulse, at first, is to regard

pense, because they no longer earn tolls. We certainly have the gains to citizens by terminal charges, freight, and hand Monrox declared to ling. Governor last Legislature that the Eric Canal had for three-quarters of a century been recognized as an "Impetus to the general progress and commercial prosperity of the commonwealth. It has been a prime factor in the establishment and maintenance of the commercial eminence of the port of New York." And this view has been taken almost uniformly by eminent public men. There was something a little grandlose, perhaps, and yet prophetic in the preamble of the act of 1817, which provided for these waterways:

" Whereas, Navigable communication between lake Erie and Champlain and the Atlantic Ocean, by means of canals connected with the Hudson River, will pro mote agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, mi gate the calamittes of war, enhance the blessings of peace, consolidate the Union, and advance the pro-perity and elevate the character of the United States and, whereas, it is the incumbent duty of the people of this State to avail themselves of the means which the Almighty has placed in their hands for the pro-duction of such signal, extensive, and lasting benefits to the human race."

If this language now seems exaggerated we may reflect that at that time railways were not known or dreamt of. Of course other elements besides the canals have had their part in securing the commercial eminence of New York; but it is a suggest tive fact that before they were built the State was fifth in population and other re spects, and that thereafter it reached its preeminence of to-day. With justice, therefore, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR wrote ten years ago, that "it would be an evil day for the State of New York if it should cease to maintain its water routes, which have given it so much prosperity and have made it the greatest State of our Union." And in the same spirit, Roscoe Conkling, shortly before his death, made this declaration:

"Not for Buffalo slone, nor for Buffalo and New York together, deep as is the interest of both, but for the State of New York, the whole State and all its sections, it is largely and desirably important not only to take care of the canal, but to keep it up to the times in the fulness of its usefulness. Not only as a feeder, but as a regulator and safeguard, the canal is so needful that the day will be ill-sterred when the people or the Legislature shall turn deaf ears or blind eyes to whatever honest demands it makes on the State or its revenues. Had I vote or voice in the matter, that vote or voice would always be for locks long enough and prisms capacious enough for all the

So important is the water system for the transportation of Western grain felt to be that many people are advocating a ship canal to be built by Congress across the State of New York from Lake Ontario to the Champlain and Hudson route. Whether Congress will ever consent to do this is a matter of doubt. In any case it would be a project of which the cost might mount toto hundreds of millions, and which would not be completed until well along into the twentieth century. Nor does that project propose to use the existing Erie Canal. The canals of the State, in fact, under its Constitution, are to remain its property, and cannot be sold, or even leased. Thus the question of keeping them up to the times remains; and some engineer advocate deepening them who also favor the national ship canal project. They believe that the \$9,000,000 laid out would be well invested, on account of the benefits received from it in the interval before the building of a ship canal, as well as thereafter.

During the eleven months of 1894 up to Dec. 1. according to Governor Morron, Baltimore exported about 15,000,000 bushels of grain, or nearly half as much as New York, while Baltimore, Philadelphia, Bos ton, and Montreal together exported 36,-155,396 bushels, "of which a large amount could have been diverted to New York for export if the canals could have furnished the necessary accommodation at a low rate of cost." suming that, on terminal charges, freight and handling, five cents is earned from every bushel of grain that passes through this State, \$1,807,770 were by this division lost to the people employed in this State upon a product in transit which was neither raised nor consumed within our borders. Of course it cannot be assumed that th proposed deepening of the canals will altogether stop this diversion; but it will certainly have a tendency to lessen it, and thus both directly, in its increase of terminal earnings, and indirectly in its influence on the commerce and prestige of the State, any money expended might before many years be fully offset by benefits received.

Cardinal Vaughan's Declaration.

When, not long ago, the Pope addressed an exhortation to the English people in be half of Christian unity, he did not explain precisely the terms upon which union with the Church of Rome would be possible, but now Cardinal VAUGHAN has given such an explanation by saying that it depends on submission to the Papacy. As a consequence, we are told by a cable despatch that the English ritualists are disappointed and much cast down, and that even at Rome itself there is dissatisfaction with the frankness of the Cardinal.

It is not at all probable that there is any such feeling in the Vatican, and if it exists among the ritualists, or Catholic party of the English Church, it is altogether unreasonable. Obviously there can be no union of the English Church, or any part of it, with the Church of Rome except on the condition laid down by Cardinal VAUGHAN. The letter of the Pope was a general pleading for unity, or reunion, as he expressed it, but it implied submission to the Papacy as prerequisite, and all Christendom so understood it.

The extreme Catholic party of the Anglicans, both in England and this country, have gradually approached nearer and nearer to the Church of Rome, until now there remains only this barrier of the Papal authority and supremacy for them to surmount. In its tone, its doctrine, and its terminology the Holy Cross Magazine, which is the advocate of their views and convictions in this country, would really be indistinguishable from a Roman Catholic organ, were it not for the occasional outcropping of rebellion against the Pope. It tal as pains to disassociate itself from Protestantism, always speaking of Protestants as religious outlaws. It teaches every doctrine of Roman Catholicism, so far as we have been able to discover, with the single exception of the Papal infallibility and supremacy. It derides the use of the term communion among Episcopalians to designate the Lord's Supper, and demands that it shall give place to the mass. It speaks as respectfully of the Roman Church as it does contemptuously of Protestantism. Its teaching as to the Virgin MARY, as to the invocation of saints, as to the sacraments, as to the confessional, and as to the religious life, is the same as the Roman Catholic; and the forms and ceremonies it enjoins on Episcopalians are the same. Having gone so far, is it probable that the

ritualists represented by this magazine will go no further in their approach toward Rome, but stop short at the Papal supremthe State canals as simply a source of ex- | acy, and thus continue to be Protestant to

that extent, hateful as the name is to them ? An Episcopal clergyman who recently passed from their ranks into the Church of Rome, has declared that inevitably, because logically, they must overleap that last obstacle, if not as a party, yet by the gradual submission of the individuals composing it. That is the opinion of Cardinal VAUGHAS also. He looks for the realization of the Pope's desire for unity in the increase of individual conversions, and not in the formal | mittee of Congress. and collective abandonment of its position by the Church of England. Accordingly, he has given the ritualists notice that either they must remain in an ecclesiastical association which some if not many of them now find distasteful, incongruous, and em barrassing, or yield the last ground of their rebellion against the Church of Rome Evidently he deems that complete frankness as to that matter is the wisest course. Moreover, his positive declaration is entirely consistent with the uncompromising course always pursued by the Roman Church regarding doctrines it deems fundamental. Nor is it likely that the tendency of the extreme ritualists will be checked by such an utterance. It may rather be increased and

their submission to Rome accelerated. When Cardinal VAUGHAN said that the end desired by the Pope would be attained by individual conversions, and not by the surrender of the Church of England, probably he referred to these ritualists more especially. We have spoken of them as a party for convenience of description, but really they are not a party of the Episcopal Church, either here or in England, which has any recognition in that ecclesiastical organization. They are a comparatively small number of individuals, representing only themselves in the Church, and their doctrine and practice are usually without Episcopal favor. In a few parishes proportionately they may have some local influence, but in the forthcoming general Convention of the Episcopalians, for instance, they will be powerless to carry out their views. The nearer they get to the Church of Rome the further they separate

themselves from Episcopal sympathics. Hence, is it not more probable that these extreme ritualists will eventually overlead the single parrier that blocks their cours toward Rome, than that they will remain where the distinctive conditions generally are opposed and discountenanced by the dominant sentiment?

Polite but Firm.

A Boss Cuckoo is heard in Missouri singing a strain to which it has been mourn fully unaccustomed since its natural Democratic feeling became smothered under the mode of thought adopted during the Cuckoo period. The St. Louis Republic, during whose temporary abandonment of the Democratic standards the once immovable State of Missouri passed over to the Republicans, chooses this delicate but unmistakable method for confronting the chief disturbance with which CLEVELAND selfabsorption has afflicted the Democracy:

"In the letter accepting the nomination of th States in 1884, Mr. CLEVELAND made a strong argu ment against life tenure in office. The selection any men to an office, he arguest, should be only his 'assuming for a time a public trust instead of his dedication to the profession of politica.'

"This declaration means that the creation of a dis tinctive office holding class, 'dedicated to the profession of politics,' is a mensee to popular government.
"It means that officeholders should be drawn at regular and not long intervals from the citizenship of

place, enjoying the honors, distinctions, immunities, and emoluments of such place, shall have opportunity to go back to the body of the people, from whom no effice-holding class should be permanently isolated o

" It means that or it means nothing. "This opinion of Mr. CLEVELAND was part of his opinion, expressed in the same letter, that a President should not hold for more than one term. Mr. CLEVE taxy has since held for two. It may be that he does not perceive the logic of his principle, that life tenure in public office is opposed to public interest and de structive of the people's rights. The Republic carries out the principle logically.
"Repeal the law of force and fraud!"

This bolt from the firmament of civil sere serenity has not flashed at ran originated necessarily in some more important consideration than that of the further rotation of ordinary officeholders which with the majority of Democratic incum bents, has ceased to be of prime interest to

Democrats, particularly when the next Con-

gress is to be controlled by a hostile party. It would be crediting the Republic, the leading Democratic organ of a great State, with too little appreciation of the practical, and too dull a perception of the functions of an important and lively party organ, not to recognize that this spontaneous assertion of the principle that the change of officials is one of the foundation stones of popular government, means that the third term project won't go. "Life tenure in public office is opposed to public interests and destructive of the people's rights." The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, instead of coming out openly again and in more lamentably aggravated defiance of his original principles, brazenly "dedicated to the profession of politics," must keep up his consecration by renouncing his ambition to get possession of the fee of the White House Evidently the great Mugwump wave has not drowned all Democratic conviction.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

The series of great battles fought thirtytwo years ago among the Appalachian Mountains, which have just been commemorated by the setting apart of their fields as a milltary park, occurred when both the Confederate and the Union armies at the West were at the top of their prowess. The same was true of Gettysburg, which found the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia both splendidly efficient mainly composed of veterans, under experi enced officers in all grades.

Of course this fine condition of the armies was not immediately impaired even by the enormous losses suffered at Gettysburg and in the battles around Chattanooga. The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Cold Harbor showed the fighting capacities of the opposing armies at the East, and the Atlanta campaign from Resaca to Kenesaw and to Peachtree Creek at the West. But it remains true that Gettysburg and Chattanooga fairly represent about their highest level of efficiency, and that when, in 1864, the three years' terms of the soldiers of 1861 expired, the supplying of recruits in the places of many of them, as well as to fill the terrible gaps made by the final campaign in Virginia, made some differences. Thus Gen. HANCOCK, writing to Gen. GRANT in August, 1864, in regard to the Second Corps, said: "It is perhaps known to you that this corps had never lost a color nor a gun previous to this campaign. Its reverses have not been many, and they began only when the corps had dwindled to a remnant of its former strength, after it had lost twenty-five brigade commanders and over 125 regimental commanders and over 20,000 men."

But it is worth mentioning that the ex-

in 1863 attracted the attention of some observers at the time, and the very noteworthy declaration was made by Gen. HIND-MAN, in his official report, that he had never seen Confederate soldiers fight better than at Chickamauga, nor had known Federal troops to fight so well. To this very fact we must ascribe the obstinacy of the fighting and also its deadliness, which last has been set forth in a very striking report of a com-

No doubt, too, we are justified in ascrib-

ing to this being "on edge" the extraordinary success of the assault of Missionary Ridge under circumstances thus described at the time by an observer in a telegram to Secretary STANTON: "The storming of the Ridge was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the ascent by any of the roads that wind along its front can believe that 18,000 men were moved up its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed." The men were not to be held back, and accomplished a feat which their officers had not intended that they should undertake, because it appeared dangerous and at the time impossible. On the other hand, it cannot be said that the Confederates had wholly lost the splendid qualities that two months earlier had given them the victory at Chickamauga, since the conditions had totally changed. The Army of the Cumberland had been reenforced by the troops from Vicksburg, while Brace had fatally weakened himself by sending off LONGSTREET to Knoxville.

The two great battles around Chattanooga, therefore, with the subsidiary ones at Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Wauhatchie, and Brown's Ferry, have rightfully been selected as a typical exhibit of the fighting qualities of the Western armies when at their best, just as Gettysburg has been chosen for the same purpose as the site of the battle park at the East. Both Union and Confederate survivors of those great fields are clearly content to let them go into history as the selected examples of what each could do and dare.

Self-Evident Truths.

It is the duty of this Government to pro tect the lawful rights of American citizens in Cuba not less than in China, or in any other part of the world.

The unparalleled activity and vigilance of the Administration in behalf of epanish power in Cuba cannot relieve it from the responsibility of defending American citizens living in Cuba against any lawless violence which may be perpetrated there by that same Spanish power.

We have had from Cuba several reports resembling the following despatch, which was printed in Thursday's SUN:

"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 18 - A special from Key prominent sugar planter for the past thirty years living in Sagua La Grande, passed through that city to-night, having been ordered out of Cuba by Gen. MARTINEZ CAMPUS. On Aug. 27 Mr. SONEIS was accest ed for no cause whatever, and imprisoned for ten days after which he was released and was told to SOMERS IS very indignant over his treatment, and says the Spanish Government has begun a system of ecution unheard of in the annals of war, and

While the Administration keeps close watch upon our ports, so as to prevent the shipment of arms or supplies to the brave Cuban patriots, it ought not to be wholly negligent of an incident of the kind in which Mr. Somens is the sufferer, the like of which has been repeatedly heard of within a year. Had Somens been a British subject instead of an American citizen, MARTINEZ CAMPOS, the Generalissimo and Captain-General of Cuba, who is responsible for every act of his subordinates, would soon have been made aware of the fact by the British Government.

In the Republican platform for the State of New York, adopted at Saratoga on Tuesday last, there is the following truthful declaration:

"In behalf of American citizens in other countrie who are entitled to the most watchful and unyielding defence and protection in all emergencies, we deblem of supine neglect and wretched incapacity.

"In the broader field of our relations with foreign tion, by yielding established rights, by truckling t foreign influence, and by the wholesale sacrifice o nished an unmatched spectacle of Federal disgrace and imbecility."

In the case of Spain, as in all other case we desire " Peace with Honor."

We demand that Spain shall safeguard peaceful Americans living in Cuba, as we. under all circumstances, have safeguarded the subjects of the Spanish monarchy living under our flag.

We affirm that it is Spain's bounden duty to respect the laws of civilized warfare in Cuba, and that, if she shall continue to disregard these laws there, our Government must remoustrate with her in terms not to be misunderstood; for otherwise we cannot escape our share of responsibility for her dishonorable deeds and shocking atrocities in Cuba

If Spain shall continue to pursue the course she has again entered upon in Cuba; if she shall there reënact scenes of horror such as brought disgrace upon her during the last Cuban revolt; if the terms of the Spanish Premier's sanguinary manifesto be carried out next month by MARTINEZ CAMros; if tens of thousands of unarmed men, and of shivering women and children be butchered there in cold blood, as tens of thousands of them were butchered by VAL-MASEDA not so many years ago; if our countrymen living in Cuba are subjected to outrages by the Spanish authorities there; then, sure as death! the protesting voice of the American people will be raised loud enough to shatter the bulwarks of La Cabaña at Havana, and to shake the walls of the royal palace at Madrid.

Not Quite Impartial History.

In the address of Col. FRED D. GRANT, at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Cincinnati, some singular views were expressed. His purpose was "to give a sketch of Gen. GRANT's own plan of campaign in the final operations of the Union armies, undertaken after he was made Lieutenant-General, in 1864. This plan Col. GRANT considers to be, "with reference to the movements of the Army of the Potomac, similar to that of Napoleon in the Russian campaign, while his plan in refer ence to the whole army much resembles the plan adopted by the Allies in their campaign against France in 1818-14."

Proceeding to describe this plan in detail, he comes at length to the point where, after the capture of Atlanta, "Sherman followed Hoop for a while, but it was soon decided to detach part of the troops under him, to concentrate them at Nashville, in Tennessee, so as to prevent the invasion of the North by Hood's army." He then explains that "Hoop followed one of the detachtrating as far north as Nashville, where, in January, the decisive battle of Nashville

was fought." One would scarcely learn from such a description who the Union commander was in the Nashville campaign, or how complete was the wreck of Hoop's army by Groros H. THOMAS in that battle. Afterward, in mentioning that Gen. GRANT gave "his immediate and direct attention to the left wing of the army around Petersburg and Richmond," that the operations in the Shenandoah Valley were conducted by SHERIDAN, whose early experience had been with the Army of the Tennessee," and those of the right wing by Gen. SHERMAN, Col. GRANT adds that "thus one sees that the Army of the Tennessee had, before the end of the war, to furnish the commanders of all the active columns."

This ignoring of MEADE as the commander of the Army of the Potomac and of THOMAS, whom HOOD, at least, must have considered as the commander of a rather active column, is remarkable. MEADE is mentioned at one point only, the outset of the campaign in Virginia, and THOMAS only once, purely in a collateral way, while explaining that "part of the troops that had fought at Nashville, under THOMAS, were sent to Wilmington under SCHOFIELD." SREHIDAN is spoken of as a commander furnished by the Army of the Tennessee, although it has generally been supposed that the Army of the Cumberland had the right to claim him.

Perhaps the fact that this latter army did not act independently during the Atlanta campaign may be assigned as the reason why it does not appear at all, by name, in this narrative of the operations, although the Army of the Shenandoah appears as one that "annihilated two armies" opposed to it. But Col. GRANT finds occasion to speak of the troops operating under Gen. SHERMAN, of which the Army of the Tennessee was a most important part," whereas three-fifths of those troops were made up of the Army of the Cumberland, with Thomas as their commander.

The Spanish Generalissimo in Cuba, MARTINEZ CAMPOS, desires to be known as "the Pacificator." It was of a Roman General that the historian, TACITUS, spoke thus:

"Solitudinem faciunt; pacem appellant. Words which were imperfectly Englished by BYRON:

"He makes a solltude, and calls it peace." When, upon a previous occasion, the Spanish Generalissimo enacted the rôle of pacificator in Cuba, a half of the island was drenched in

patriotic blood. Now again he is there, and once more will attempt to pacify the oppressed isle through red

There was solitude over large areas of Cuba when the butcher, VALMASEDA, had slaked his thirst for freedom's blood.

A confident prophecy of THE SUN, made in the month of January last, when E. J. H. Damsen appointed a picture frame manufacturer, a retail tea vender, a German stenographer, and an advertising agent canvasser the official autioneers of New York, has, of course, come true. In a cas before the Hon, Judge HENRY R. BEERMAN, in the Supreme Court, on Thursday it appeared that Dansen's "auctioneer com-' in true reform style, has been grabbing more than the law allows, and has been doing continuously, though the statute quoted by Judge BEEKMAN clearly and specifically de-"No auctioneer shall demand or receive a higher compensation for his services than a commission of 216 per cent." DAMSEN'S quartet has unlawfully, as he finds, been charging 5 per cent, double the fee permitted by law. In this case, a person aggrieved by such an overcharge as Judge BEEKMAN finds that Damsen's auctioneers have made can recover a penalty of \$250, and there is now talk of a cloud of suits against the "combine" for the penalty of \$250 charged in each case which

Damsen has had since Jan. 1. Poor Damsen. From beginning to end (and the end is probably not far off; the administration of the Sheriff's office has been not only amusingly incompetent, but scandalous as well. and the chief reason perhaps why the auctioneers' overcharge has not had consideration until now is because the escape of the three prisoners, KILLORAN, RUSSELL, and ALLEN, from Damsen's custody has overshadowed tenure of Damsen draws to a close.

Both France and Germany might be in structed by observing the scenes of this week at Chattanooga, where tens of thousands of men who, a few years ago, were at war with each other, and who battled long upon many fields, under different flags, meet together as friends and brethren in a grand celebration of peace and unity.

The international Anglo-American vachting contest begins to-day between American Ethelwynn and English Spruce IV. Both of them could be carried on the Defender's davits, yet their designers have labored through as many hours of thought over their form as HERRESHOFF labored to make the Defender. Differences much greater in kind remain to be mentioned. The owner of the little visitor bears. we believe, a clear title to the name of sportsman in its full sense, and, therefore, is a gentleman, and we welcome him with unreserved satisfaction. Then also the two boats will be still useful after the race is over.

The great Reform government administered by Mayor STRONG is wonderful for showing what a great number of citizens can obtain office who, in the interest of the public business. had much better be back in private life.

To-day we are to measure many American legs and a few arms with their like hailing from England in the competition between the New York and London Athletic Clubs, Go it, boys, and we trust that if afterward we are not all happy we may at least be the best of friends.

An Anecdote of Governor Upham of Wis-

From the speech of the Hon. James B. Donlittle at Bur-lington, Wis., Nov. 5, 1881. I have known Major Upham from boyhood. He was one of the young men from our city of Encine, who, with my second son (now Col. Anson O. Doolittle of Charles City, Ia.), enlisted to the Belle City Rifles. That company, as we all know, went as a part of the Second Regiment of Wisconsin to put down the rebel-lion. It was in the first battle of Bull Ruo, in 1861. Young Upham was wounded in that battle by a minie ball which passed through his chest. He was left on the field, supposed to be mortally wounded. He was taken prisoner and taken to Richmond, where he reovered from his wound and became perfectly sound.

When released on parole he came on to Washington. I went with him to President Lincoln. We laid have his breast and showed the President where he was wounded-where the bail passed clear through his breast and came out at the shoulder. It was almost a miracle that his life was spared. I asked President Lincoln to appoint him as cadet as large to West Point, and he did so. I have always felt a warm, personal interest in him as a young man from Eacine.

The Occasional Advantage of Being the Wrong Man.

From the San Antonio Dully Express. Mr. Tip Alexander was held up by a man with a gun Sunday night while on his way home from Yoakum, but was told to go on, that he was the wrong man.

A Situation Reversed. From the Pust-Express.
In seas than three months Congress will have Mr. Cieveland on its hands.

Horper's for October offers good value to those who invest in it. Perhaps its most valuable article is by Capt. Mahan, on "The Future in Relation to American Naval Power." Other articles of more than passing interest are by Edwin Lord Weeks, Julian Baiph, Richard Harding Davis, and Poultney But it is worth mentioning that the excellent fighting qualities of the two armies | menta from Sherman's army, under SchoBigelow; white the short stories and articles are of
the high level of quality usual in this magazine.

LETTERS PROM THE PROPER.

Truth About English Tachting Courses. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The state ment made by Capta, Cranfield and Sycamore in your paper to-day, especially regarding the absolute absence of crowding at the English race courses, will be most amusing to any one well acquainted with the condition of affairs on the other side. Capt. Sycamore seems to have left his memory, as well as some other characteristics alleged to be particularly English, behind him, for if this had not been the case he would have remembered that the day of the start of the Vigilant's first race on the Clyde the course was so crowded that the Vigilant and Britannia considered it too dangerous to attempt to reach the weather stakeboat in starting, and that probably no start of any cup race in America was ever attempted under such parrow, crowded conditions, dangerously so as was this now famous race. I might perhaps except the races started over the old New York Yacht Club course off Owl's Head, Lower Bay, now long

since abandoned. Take the races off Cork; no difficulty was ex perienced at the stari, but on the finish the bosts were obliged to finish up into the larbor off the club house, and in order to do so were obliged to wend their way for two or three miles through a narrow water way crowded with shipping, where mo pretence was made to keep anything like a clear course, nor was attempt made in any way to give the boats competing an opportunity to steer a straight course. Dodging from one to the other was the rule. Surely Capta, Cranfield and Sycamore are familiar with racing at Cowes, and it is surprising that they should forget the difficulty they have often had in running for the home stake boat through three or four hundred yachts and other vessels anchored along the finish, with, as in the case of the Cork regatuas, no system or order, and trusting entirely to the skill of the skilpers to avert collision. No American grumbling was heard, for they are satisfied and contented with the rule of "what's fair for one is fair for the other."

No cup race was ever run here without an unchairmeted straight away, where neither boat was obliged to swerve from a straight course in order to dodge any craft up to the home stakeboat. It appears to one from reading the various extracts from English papers appearing in your journal that they seem to have the same ignorance as to the course of Sandy Hook Lightship that they have to other matters geographical pertaining to the States, and in this, I think, they are assisted by Dunraven humself, for he continually refers to the "lower" New York Bay. This can hardly be inadvertently done, because he has been here, but it seems to me that the course of Sandy Hook bears as much relation to the lower New York Bay as the Atiante Ocean would to the River Clyde. It is this that probably gives the English press their impression of the poor conditions here. perienced at the start, but on the finish the boats were obliged to finish up into the harbor

Disagreeably Impressed by the Stants Zeitung.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the son of German parents, I am disagreeably impressed with the intolerance shown by the Stants Zeitung in its treatment of any question whose determination may affect the views, customs, and neages prevailing in Germany.

The autocratic editor of that paper seems to think that Germans are the sole custodians and interpreters of, what he is so fond of demanding, personal liberty; and any comment made upon dissenting opinions is sure to be accompanied by sneering, arrogant remarks as to the sincerity, honesty, or intelligence of the dissenter. And this is the illustration we have of his idea of personal liberty!

this is the linestration we have of his idea of personal liberty.

In Wednesday's issue of that paper its readers are told, speaking of the excise question, "Germans and immigrants will now have an opportunity to defend their rights," &c.

And then in a very locally manner he speaks of "American superficiality."

Is there no middle ground between the fanaticism of the State Zeitung and that of the prohibitions?

MENRY SCHAPER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1805.

A Survivor of Chickamauga-The Only One of His Rank,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am much interested in your articles on Chickamauga. From all that I glean I believe that I am the only survivor of my rank of those engaged in that terrible battle, my status being that of "a simple private," I belonged to the First Brigade, First Division, Fourteenth Corps, but acted as an orderly at Gen. Thomas's

headquarters during the fight. On Sunday afternoon, Sept. FO, I was sent with a memorandum to Gen. Sheridan's headquai ers. While on the way my horse was killed and my right arm shattered by the explosion of a shell. I was not curried from the field, but just ran like the devil for the rear, never stopping until I was well out of danger. I did not cry out to my comrades "to stand by the old flag and send the news to my mother." I simply cried like a big boy at the idea of tosing my right arm, being only 12 years of age at the time; and I shreatened to hit a file-closer in the head with a stone if he delayed me.

I was not "permitted to retire," but simply lit out, passing on the way many uninjured officers, who were getting back to look for a goo! place to form a new line; and while in the hospital, two days afterward, was much consoled to hear Gen. Rosecrans and ulating them on "their victory."

God bless Pap Thomas, who fought the fight to a finish, and three cheers for the privates who did the fighting, but are never seen on the rostrum when there is any talking to be done. Hurrah for THE SUN and its defence of true Americanism. May it continue to shine so long as the mem-ory of Chickamauga lasts.

JUST A COMMON EVERY-DAY PRIVATE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1895. Is the Columbian Liberty Bell a Fraudt

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The gang who

exhibit the Liberty bell in Atlanta tell the people who are guilled into buying a pamphiet discriptive of it that it was made from several hundred coins and revolutionary relics contributed by patriotic citizens. The truth is that the schemers who originated the project sent out thousands of letters and appealed through the press for relics, but received nothing of any value whatever from the public. The scheme excited the enterprise of many confidence men to the extent that the bell schemers received proposals of fering 50,000, more or less, buttons from the coat of ferring 50,000, more or less, buttons from the coat of George Washington, 500,000 guns used at Bunker Hill, 500 garter clasps worn by Moll Pitcher at the battle of Monmouth, and other alleged relies, all offered at stiff prices. In fact the amount of rubbish offered comprised everything from a pin said to have been used by a Saien witch to an alleged auchor of a King's ship. Some of the bogus relies were bought. No same person supposes that the intelligent citizens who own relies of Bevolutionary days parted with them to a body of men travelling around from one cattle show to another ringing a cheap bell. In due time the schemers worked the patent inside news papers that the bell would be east on a certain day in the presence of Grover Chevand, Berjamin Racrison, Chaunesy M. Depew, and Berjamin Racrison, Chaunesy M. Depew, and the sattement of the price foundry. The three statements of the price of the patent in the presence of grover Chevand, Berjamin Racrison, Chaunesy M. Depew, and the sattement of the patent in the price of the statement of the patent of the p George Washington, 500,000 guns used at Bunker

"work Atlanta.

"work Atlanta.

This information came from a master bell founder of high social and imanelal standine who was present when the bell was east. Another whene of the bell ringers is a "trand Monorial Tounder of the Columbian fell," worked from Nowars. The United States officers in country, Peat Offices, and this building in terms for funds for boilding the temple. In thoughing letters for funds for boilding the temple. In the supple of the peat and the signed as follows:

[Grover Cleveland, \$10.00 | Denjamin Harrison, \$10.00

signed as follows:

Grover Cleveland. \$10.00 | Penjamin Rarrison.\$10.00

Joins Jacob Astor. 15.00 | Cornel's Vanderbilt \$5.00

James Smith, Jr. 10.00 | David B. Hill. 10.00

I hope the genitemen in Atlanta will not lend themselves to aid such schedures as the Columbian Bell-bonners, who should be taken by the seruff and bounced from the kinesition, so well conceived and carried out by a maintainle of the brightest and best med and some in the land, to be a sight to gladden the type and uplift the hearts of all who love the glopious Southland.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1805.

An Unmannerly School Teacher.

To the Editor of The Sun-Mr; As the constant and consistent champion of the rights of every child to be taught the groundwork of an ordipary English education, or, as stated in an editorial of the 14th inst., the "A B C's," I s inst Thursday brought home a typewritten slip of yellow paper, signed C. H. Stearns, stating that by order of the Board of Education shocould no longer be accommodated. I called at the schoot, No. 57, in East I loth afreed, and saw sound before a table a stem staged, rigid locking lady who answered to the name C. H. Stearns. Follow, I took her I called about the natives, she carris informed her the paper versalized at a locking manner. In the same the paper versalized at another than the reput to "Thursday and the paper versalized at another than the reput to "Thursday and "to Pay master) about money matters. After a willed asked was there no Bleschhood of the 150 children being taken back who were sent away. She intrives and "No." I ventured to remark that there were vary said spent for adjucation, and as this particular school had been fittle with an extension lately, what were we to do with all our little ones, who mast meeted school are commodations. "I don't know, have a civil war, from the effects of which we had one civil war, from the effects of which we had scarrely yet recovered. I suppose." fitpoantly remarked the heavy headed with a member of the scholastic profession. Let us hope she long a common type of the "schoolinam," Respectfully, &c. iast Thursday brought home a typewritten slip of New York, Sept. 19, 1895.

You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of Dr. D. Jayan's Expectorant, an old said popular medicine for sore lungs and throats, and the best of all cough remedies. —dain,

CHINA TO BUILD A NEW RAILWAY. It Will Extend 700 Miles from Chin Rinng

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-Information has been received here that the Chinese Govern ment is preparing to build a new line of railway from Chin Kiang, an important commercial coin the southern part of the empire, to Tien Trin in the north, a distance of 700 miles. The roat will be useful not only for strategic and mailtary purposes, but to afford more rapid communication between the two extremes of the commatry. It will also help to develop the extensive grain and tea region of the south. The only outlet for these products at present is by river to Tien Tein, where they are distributed, not only for the northern provinces, but from which point the enormous shipments of tea to Russia are transchipped and sent forward by caravans to Kiahta, a Russian commercial centre at the southern extremity of the Czar's dominion, di-rectly north of the Chinese province of Mon-

southern extremity of the Czar's dominion, directly north of the Chinese province of Monsgolla.

The road will be owned and controlled by the Chinese Government, which will, presumative issue bonds for its construction. Neither will the contract be given to Americans or Europeans to build the road, but such engineers as may be needed will be taken directly into the employ of the Government. The preliminary work of surveying the route has been delegated to a Chinese engineer officer of high repute, Mr. Jenne Tien Yao. The American public will be interested in this gentleman when it is remembered that he was principally educated in this country, and was graduated from the scientific school of Yale College in 1881.

The unoposed new road will not be extended to Pekin, the capital of China, which is only ninety miles from Tien Tsin. There is a purpose in thus isolating the Chinese capital from railway communication with the remainder of the empire. The reason given is the fear that a foreign war at some time might result in the more easy capture of the capital if it were connected by railway with points accessible to an enemy's forces. It is also said that the Government will be compelled to spend large sums to purchase the right of way along the line of the route. The prejudice of the lower classes of Chinese against the extension of railways and the egraphs through their farms and the cemeteries where their dead lie buried is still very great, and their consent to part with these possessions, even to aid so important an enterprise as the development of the country, cannot be secured except, by the pay-

part with these presentions, even to aid so important an enterprise as the development of the country, cannot be secured except by the payment of a large price for the sacrifice. EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU.

Gradual Diversion of Trade from San Franciseo to New York.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 .- A report received at the Department of State from Consul-General Eliis Mills, stationed at Honolulu, on the diversion of trade from San Francisco to New York, says that during the six months er fed June 30 1894, the total exports from Honolulu to the United States were invoiced at \$5,001,538. For the corresponding period of this ar merchandisc valued at \$4,949,916 was shipped, a decrease of \$51,622. Until this year all the goods invoiced at Honolulu were consigned to Sar Francisco. During the six months ended June 30 last out of \$4,949,916 worth of goods exported, \$1,132,341 worth of sugar went to New ported, \$1,132,341 worth of sugar went to New York by the way of Cape Horn, leaving the ex-ports for the six months given to San Francisco \$3,817,574, as against \$6,001,538 for the cor-responding period of 1894.

The suipments to New York were all sugars consigned to the sugar refining companies of New York. The vessels carrying this sugar were all of large tonnage and carried good car-goes. In consequence of the diversion of this trade to New York the number of American vessels leaving San Francisco in ballast shows a large increase over the corresponding period of

large increase over the corresponding period of 1894. During the six months of the year 1894, ended June 30, but eight vessels cleared from Honoidu in ballast, while for the six months ended June 30, 1895, twenty-two vessels were unable to obtain cargoes. The vessels leaving in ballast came mostly from Puget Sound with lumber, and from Newcastle, N. S. W., with

Heretofore these vessels have relied upon sugar for a return cargo to San Francisco. Even in some cases where cargo was obtained they had to wait so long and leave with such a short cargo that the voyage was practically profitiesa. Mr. Milis says he has been informed by some of the masters of the Newcastle vessels that they have decided to discontinue calling at Honolulu, and the resolution of the profit of the said is a reconstruction.

NUMISMATIC CONVENTION.

The Value of Old Coins from a Namies WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.-To-day's session of the fifth annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association was devoted to executive business. The old officers of the association were unanimously reclected. Coins of almost priceless value were afterward displayed. As viewed from a numismatic standpoint, it is the condition of a coin which fixes its value. It is not the date or age, except in less than thirty instances, that is sought for at big quoted premiums. Pierced, plugged, badly worn, scratched coins or those on which the dates are illegible. have no particular value. A perfectly uncirculated cent of 1799 would easily bring \$100, whereas a good cent of the same date can be purchased for \$10.

whereas a good cent of the same date can be purchased for \$10.

For gold there is but a limited numismatic demand, and the supply is greatly in excess of that demand. The double earle of 1849 is worth about \$300. All gold dollars are at a premium and worth from \$1.20 to \$1.40 each. Those dated 1863, 1864, and 1865 command from \$2.50 to \$4 each and 1875, \$8.

The bulk of numismatic transactions is in sliver coins. A dollar of 1804 is worth \$400; a half dollar of 1797 brings \$40, and a quarter of 1807 demands \$40. The dime of 1804 is the most valuable, being worth \$10, and the half dime of 1802 easily holds the record at \$63. A large copper cent of 1799 would bring \$25, and a half cent of 1796 is in demand at \$30. The thin silver half dime of 1802 was bought by its present holder for \$63 and has sold at \$75.

BANKS TO AID.

From the Brooklyn Engle.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It can be authoritatively stated to-day that although the Administration and the Treasury Department have frequently of late been disturbed on account of the decrease of the gold reserve, the outlook is at the present time much more reassuring than it has been for several weeks. This is not owing to any unexpected increase in the gold reserve, but from the fact that Assistant Secretary Curtia, who has been for several days past in New York in close consultation with a number of leading bankers, has been assured by them that should there be any sudden drain on the reserve bethere be any sudden drain on the reserve be-tween now and Dec. I they will come to the aid of the Government and help it out if there be-any necessity for such action by depositing either ten, twenty or even thirty millions of gold in the Treasury, if such a sum is required. This offer comes from the principal banks of the country in the money centres. It is this as-surance that causes a feeling of confidence in Administration circles today, and the an-nouncement by officials of the Treasury Depart-ment that Secretary Carlisle will stand put on

They Will Turn \$39,000,000 of Gold Into

bools until Congress meets. In his annual re-bort Secretary Carlisle will state what the ex-act condition of our national diameter is and will make such suggestions as he thinks will remedy the existing evils of our manufal system.

PURE FAKE.

So Says Mr. Croker About an Alleged Interview with Him in the World. Evon the Evening Sun. Mr. Croker denounced as a pure fake an alleged

last week. A copy of the paper was shown to him, and after giancing over the bogus interview he said that he had pever mode any such statements to any person.

"The interview is a fake pure and simple. I have not talked to any one from the World and have not even seen ar presentative of that paper recently.

I gave no interview to any one on the other side.

The World tried in many ways to get so interview.

serview with him printed in the New York World

with me. Men came to me and said they represented The Sus of New York. I found out afterward that they were from the World, trying to get intersions for that paper. vered the tricks of those fellows and simply

refused to talk for publication to any reporter." The Reward of Punctuality, From the Buston Courier.

"Yes," said the business man to the clergyman,
"Fee lost a good deal of time in my life." " By frittering it away, I suppose " No; by being punctual to my appointments."

Can This He True ! From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph.

The habit of drinking has spread aroung ladies sines they have taken generally to buyele riding.

The municipal problem is one of the greatest that confronts America today. Why should advocates of good government sent to make the problem greater, as would be done by the consolidation of how total and Brucklyn !- Adv.